

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

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ELECTION MAY 4th, 1861,
For Delegates to a Border State Conference.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

Gen. W. O. BUTLER, of Carroll.
Hon. JAMES B. CLAY, of Fayette.

1st District—HENRY C. BURNETT.
2d District—J. W. CROCKETT.
3d District—Geo. W. EWING.
4th District—A. G. TALBOTT.
5th District—J. L. HELM.
6th District—JOHN M. ELLIOTT.
7th District—HUMPHREY MARSHALL.
8th District—THOS. P. PORTER.
9th District—EMERY WHITAKER.
10th District—WM. E. ARTHUR.

TUESDAY.....APRIL 9, 1861.

AN ACT OF JUSTICE.—We are pleased that the Legislature has reduced the rent paid by Col. South for the Penitentiary to \$6,000 per annum for the remaining two years of his term. Col. South has already paid the State, for two years, \$24,000, being one thousand dollars more than his predecessor, Mr. Ward, paid for twice the time. After this reduction, Col. South will pay the State for four years \$95,000, being \$13,000 more than ever before realized from any keeper. In view of the high rent originally fixed and the condition of business in the country, this act of the Legislature was nothing more than right and proper.

FORT SUMTER.—The supplies of Fort Sumter have not yet been cut off by the Southern army. The excuse assigned by the Administration for its change of policy in regard to Fort Sumter, was its fear that if it was evacuated the army before it would be concentrated at Pensacola.

The requisition of Governor Pettus, of Mississippi, for 1,500 volunteers has been filled. The proclamation was issued on Friday and filled by Monday evening. President Davis has called for 500 volunteers from Florida.

MACAULAY'S ENGLAND.—The 5th volume of the above work, edited by his sisters, is for sale at S. C. BULL'S.

THE WAR NEWS IN THE SOUTH.—It will be seen by telegraphic dispatches that the war news has created the greatest excitement in the South.

SUCCESSION OF JUDGE MCLEAN.—The special dispatch of the 4th inst., to the Philadelphia *Press*, says:

"Judge Logan, of Illinois, Mr. Lincoln's late law partner, and a conservative member of the Pease Congress, is the probable successor of Judge McLean."

Four or Five hundred people are daily dying of hunger in the north-western provinces of India.

Our exchanges from Pennsylvania say that the wheat looks very well, notwithstanding the severe freezes and frequent thaws of the past winter. Very little of it is winter killed.

THE WEALTH OF MEMPHIS.—The Memphis *Appeal* has been looking over the tax ledger of the City Controller, and finds that there are in Memphis 717 tax payers of from \$100 to \$3,000; 311 of from \$3,000 to \$5,000; 334 of from \$5,000 to \$10,000; 141 of from \$10,000 to \$15,000; 93 of from \$15,000 to \$25,000; 56 of from \$25,000 to \$30,000; 19 of from \$30,000 to \$35,000; 27 of from \$35,000 to \$40,000; 15 of from \$40,000 to \$45,000; 12 of from \$45,000 to \$50,000.

A Texas paper says that Governor Houston is worth \$150,000. He has made a return to the assessors of upwards of \$84,000.

S. Hart, a wealthy citizen of Texas, has proposed the loan of \$200,000 to the Southern Government, to be repaid at its convenience and without interest.

A PAWNBROKER'S JOKE.—Uncle Sam is getting "hard up" not three millions in his pockets on the 25th ult., and seven States "up the spout."

Any of our readers who may wish a good fitting coat, pants, or vest, are referred to the establishment of Jno. W. Voorhis, merchant-tailor, Main street. He has an elegant assortment of cloths, cassimeres, &c., and will make them in a style equal to any tailor in the country.

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Geo. DeJarnette, a half-witted fellow, was murdered in Breckinridge county, Kentucky, last week, by some person unknown.

The fact is a significant one, that Mr. Crittenden in his Frankfort speech makes no allusion whatever to the Peace Conference plan.

SINGULAR OMISSION.—We are quite sure that the Union newspapers of Kentucky do not approve of the appointment of Jas. Clay, Giddings, Schurz, Haswane, and other men of the same stripe, to represent our county abroad.

We are quite sure that they do not approve of the course of the Republican majority in the Senate, in selecting without exception, Northern sectionalists for chairmen of the standing committees.

We are quite sure that they do not approve of the general sectional policy of the Federal Administration.

The Union newspapers of Kentucky must at heart condemn all these things. And yet, by some strange inadvertence, they have failed to express this condemnation through their columns.—*Cov. Union*.

News from Texas.

We have been permitted to make the following extracts from a letter from a gentleman, formerly of this city, but now living in Texas, to a friend residing here, dated El Paso, Texas, March 21, 1861:

Convention at Arizona.—On the 16th day of March a convention of the people of Arizona was held in the town of Mesilla. Mr. James A. Lucas, Chairman, and Charles A. Hoffer, was appointed Secretary. Hon. P. T. Herbert, of El Paso, a Commissioner from the State of Texas, was introduced to the meeting, and in response to repeated calls, made a very eloquent and powerful appeal in favor of Southern Rights. Other speeches were made by different gentlemen, and the meeting was a very harmonious one.

The following are a portion of the resolutions passed by this Convention, and which embody the substance:

Resolved. That our feelings and interests are with the Southern States, and although we deplore the division of the Union, yet we cordially indorse the course pursued by the seceded Southern States.

Resolved. That, geographically and naturally, we are bound to the South, and to her we look for protection; and as the Southern States have formed a Confederacy, it is our earnest desire to be attached to that Confederacy as a Territory.

Resolved. That we do not desire to be attached as a Territory to any State seeded separately from the Union; but to be under the protection of a Confederacy of Southern States.

Resolved. That we will not recognize the present Black Republican administration, and that we will resist any officer appointed to this Territory by said a lamination with whatever means in our power.

On the second Monday in April next, the people will vote for the ratification or rejection of the resolutions passed at the above meeting.

Salt Mine.—A valuable discovery of pure salt has just been made in the neighborhood of Fort Stanton. This deposit is found in a large cave, which has only been partially explored, but proves to be miles in extent. The salt is found thickly incrusted upon the walls, roof, and floor of the cave. The mine is apparently inexhaustible, is pure and of the best quality.

New Gold Diggings.—A gentleman who has just returned from these diggings in the neighborhood of Fort Stanton, in the Sierra Captain, gives the following news:—He confirms all that was previously reported in regard to their extent and richness. There was no water for mining purposes when he left; the weather being very cold, and two feet of snow on the ground. The Mexicans were taking out some gold, making the water for its extraction by melting the snow by means of large log heaps. Quite a number of Mexicans were already at the diggings, and several hundred were camped at different points in the vicinity, waiting for the weather to moderate.

Pino Alto Mines.—It is said the water is beginning to fail at the head of the gulches, and the placer diggings will, for the present, in great degree, be suspended. It is the opinion of many of the miners that Quartz mines are the richest, and will eventually prove the most profitable. New ledges continue to be found, and many rich veins are being discovered and owned by men who have not the means to work them. Many are preparing to work arastras. One aratra was cleaned up last week, which yielded \$140 for one week's work in freezing weather. The day is not far distant when hundreds of steam engines will be at work in the Pino Alto, San Jose, and Cofre mine districts. There has been brought to this place within the past few days over eight thousand dollars in dust from the Pino Alto mines, a portion of which I saw myself to-day.

The ranchos of Messrs. Martin & Holmes has been "cleared out" of all their houses and parties, and a lot of sheep belonging to the parties, by Indians from the vicinity of these mines. This whole country abounds in minerals of all kinds, but the trouble in working the mines is on account of the Indians.

Arizona Silver.—An agent for a prospecting company from California has reached Arizona and located claims. He says it is a great mineral country, and that if the ore assay as claimed, it surpasses any other region for richness in minerals. He sends samples of ore from the New Mexico and San Antonio ledges. They bear a considerable resemblance to Washoe ore. The San Antonio ledge was worked by Mormons in 1856 for lead, but the silver, as they got down, became so large a feature in the ore, as to hinder the working, which was suspended.

The Navajos, a few days since, stole 1800 head of sheep within a few hundred yards of Fray Cristobal, and crossed the Jornada near Laguna, a short time afterwards with an immense drove of sheep, estimated at 30,000 head. They were said to be on the trail with a still larger drove, said to contain 40,000. All these sheep were stolen from the neighborhood of Fort Stanton.

Eight hundred troops lately occupied in the Navajo war are on their way to Arizona to chastise the Apaches.

A driver on the last overland mail from the West, by the name of Clifford, was shot through the body some twenty miles this side of Tucson. The conductor was sitting on the box at his time, but fortunately received no injury.

A few days since, a wagon master in charge of some fifteen United States wagons, laden with supplies for the army at Albuquerque, and destined for Fort Buchanan, in connection with the teamsters, drove the train into Sonora. At Fort McLane he discharged some of his party, and employed others. The train and loading were probably worth about \$30,000.

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OBITUARY NOTICE OF THE LATE PRINCIPAL GEOLOGIST OF KENTUCKY, DAVID DALE OWEN, M. D.

The decease of our late distinguished chief in the Geological Survey of Kentucky, which occurred in the afternoon of November 13th, 1860, at his residence in New Harmony, Indiana, at the age of 53, will be deeply deplored throughout the wide circle, in this country and in Europe, in which he had, by his great industry and eminent services in the field of exploration of American Geology, deservedly acquired a reputation as elevated as it is extensive.

Dr. Owen was born June 24th, 1807, at Bradford-on-Avon, Wiltshire, England, and surrounded by the picturesqueness of that locality, and witness of the stirring events connected with the great social experiment of his father, Robert Owen, the distinguished philanthropist and large mill owner, whose efforts were directed to ameliorating the condition of the laboring classes. Dr. Owen was early led to admire the works of nature and taught to examine and think for himself, which resulted in a portion of the resolutions passed by this Convention, and which embody the substance:

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